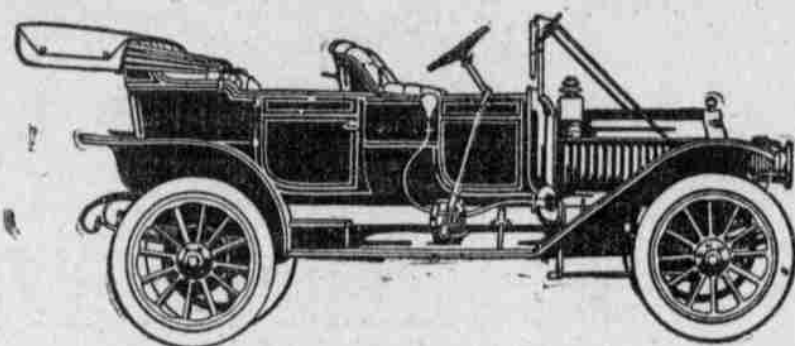


# MAXWELL CARS



Model EA, Fore Door

The winner of the Munsey Historic Tour. Also holds world's record for non-stop run. Over 10,000 miles.

## Specification of the Above Model

Four Cylinders, 30-horse power.  
Oiling, force feed and splash system.  
Cooling, natural circulation, no pump.  
Clutch, multiple disc, running in oil.  
Wheel-base, 110 inches.  
Wheels, 34x4 inches.  
Tires, 34x4 inches.

Body, metal.  
Ignition, jump spark. Splitdorf magneto.  
Weight, 2,100 pounds.  
Equipment, top, windshield, speedometer, gas lamps and generator, oil lights, horn, tool kit, jack, pump, tire repair kit, tool box, foot rest, robe rail, muffler cut-out.  
Price, \$1,500 f. o. b. Tarrytown.

## Features of the Maxwell

The engine is set on three-point suspension, unit construction, thermo-syphon or natural circulation of water and multiple disc clutch. The crank case and transmission are of aluminum, giving elasticity and making car lighter.

## Our 1911 Prices

Model AB, 2-cylinder, 16 horsepower.....\$600	Model EA, 4-cylinder, 30-horsepower....\$1,400
Model Q-11, 4-cylinder, 22 horsepower....\$750	Model GA, 4-cylinder, 30-horsepower....\$1,400
Model I, 4-cylinder, 25-horsepower.....\$950	Model GA, Roadster, 4-cylinder, 30-horsepower.....\$1,400

## Models Ready for Inspection

**H. F. CUTLER, Agent**

'Phone, 160, Barre, Vt.

Send for Catalog.

Name .....

Address .....

## FINE THING FOR THE HOME.

Nothing More Diverting or More Absorbing Than a Puppy.

A little pup, provided it be old enough to be active, which is not so very old, is a very nice thing to have about the house.

It is diverting. It takes the mind from sordid troubles and brings a smile to still lips.

The pup wants to play, oh, so badly. You humor him, and he snatches your handkerchief—such a lovely game!

With the handkerchief he gallops madly about the house, diving under tables, vaulting over chairs, all the while smiling joyously, just as you do until some thing occurs to you.

The something is that the pup has torn the handkerchief beyond repair. No long as you are clutching at his receding tail the handkerchief is safe, but when you desist he sits down and begins tearing off mouthfuls of handkerchief.

Whereat you groan.

You become in earnest about catching him. You desire to grab the blame foot pup by the neck and squeeze it hard. The pup fails to grasp this.

You've been such a nice man that it never occurs to him that harsh thoughts come into your mind. Therefore he eludes you with the uncanny skill only pups possess, and every foot of his route is strewn with fragments of handkerchief.

When at last you corner him and slap him zealously on his fattest spots, he is amazed—disappointed—shocked—grieved. He makes you feel that you are not a sport; that you are a miserable un-sportsmanlike person who loses at a game and squeals.

The handkerchief is a wreck. The pup flees under the bed, and because somebody says, "I told you so," you go off and sulk.

Then you decide that the pup belongs outdoors. In two hours he has scratched all the varnish off the bottoms of three doors, has dug up all the rose bushes, has dragged the cook's apron off the line and made kite strings out of it, and when you discover all this you discover also, from shrieks and yells, that he is chasing the neighbor's chickens, and some of the chickens are about ready to give up the gallinaceous ghost.

When you have pried him away from this new and fascinating game, he runs under the house, and it is plain from the sounds he is making that he has become caught in something, and will soon die and give offense to people by this simple act.

You therefore get a crowbar and a hatchet and a saw, and with extreme difficulty dig him out, finding incidentally that he was not caught at all, or wouldn't have been if he had sense enough to back away, instead of continuing to try to squeeze through.

You take him home and tie him up, and his howls make things so merry for neighbors that some of them call on you and talk about it.

Then you take him into the house again, where he chews the sofa cover, tears up a shawl, spills his drinking water on the rug, and at last falls asleep, the sleep of the justly weary, in a heap on a pile of expensive furs—after he has gnawed the imitation marten's head off the box.—Galveston News.

## WRESTLER BREAKS HIS NECK.

William Baldwin Probably Fatally Injured in Match at an Iowa City.

Iowa City, Ia., Feb. 24.—William ("Farmer") Baldwin, claimant to the wrestling championship of Iowa, sustained a broken neck in a match with Dad House here Wednesday night. He is not expected to live many hours.

## The Latest Skirt.

"At present," says Woman's Home Companion for February, "it is the skirt upon which all eyes are centered. The hobble skirt now belongs, of course, to the long, long ago. It is its successor, the very smart, very plain, very straight skirt, going to soon follow in its footsteps. That is the big vital question of the moment. One thing at least is apparent. Skirts are losing their plainness. They are growing a bit wider, too, but as to their straight-up-and-downness, that still prevails.

"One of Dredell's latest tailored suits points plainly to the fact that skirts are changing. The costume is of cheviot and the skirt made, even though it is a tailored skirt, was a band-trimmed tunic. The undergarment is gored, the scant circular tunic is trimmed with a band of self-fabric.

"The coat, which is a box model, closes rather high at the neck, which is a decidedly new change."

## REMEMBERING THE PAGES.

An Illinois Representative Who Distributed \$5 Gold Pieces.

Page boys in the House of Representatives and in the Senate can size up a statesman as soon as he is assigned to his seat.

Some members make a hit with the youngsters because of their ability, and others because they seem to remember that they were boys once.

Just before Congress adjourned for the Christmas holidays, the pages in the House got together after the members had departed for the day.

"The House will come to order," declared the oldest boy, pounding the desk in front of him after the fashion of "Uncle Joe."

"The gentleman from Illinois is recognized," was his next announcement. "I desire to present the following privileged report," declared the youngster, who got his job from some member of the Illinois delegation.

"Clerk will read," ordered the presiding officer shortly.

"Resolved," began the clerk, "That the pages of the House of Representatives, in convention assembled, hereby express their gratitude to the Hon. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. Mr. Lowden was good enough to remember that page boys as well as others have to buy Christmas presents, and remembering that important fact he provided us with the wherewithal, to wit: a five-dollar gold piece for each and every page. We are deeply grateful for this substantial remembrance of the Yuletide season; be it further

"Resolved, That we are sorry that Mr. Lowden will not be with us next Christmas; be it still further

"Resolved, That we are glad that Mr. Lowden is leaving us of his own free will and not because he had to become a member of the Lane Duck Brigade."—Washington Times.

## Keep Knitting.

Don't worry about what the effect of reciprocity with Canada will do relative to farm products. Just devote your time to improving your farm—raise the best of your young stock and keep the pens well filled with growing hogs and you will have no cause for or time to worry. Uncle James Cressett, one of Duxbury's grand old men, is often quoted as saying: "The more hogs you keep the more cows you can keep, and the more cows you can keep the more hogs you can keep." The farmers in this vicinity are just commencing to realize the truth of Mr. Cressett's statement.

Some may argue that the prices of farm products are high, but carefully prepared statistics show that this is not true. The farmer to-day is not getting a legitimate profit for what he sells, the same as the merchant and the manufacturer. The prices are so firmly established that they will vary only as the season demands.

The day when the farmer has to devote any of his time worrying over prices is past.

Larger problems are confronting the average man who is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The crops that are best adapted to our soil is one of the most perplexing problems that confront the farmer to-day. Then again is the registered stock question. This is important, and the raising of stock can be started in a small way at little expense. Every farm should grow up a registered herd. Less than a dozen farmers in Waterbury are doing this, but all who have taken the advance step can see the advantage as well as the profit. —Waterbury Record.

## AGAINST THE RAILROADS

### Proposed Advances in Freight Rates Stopped

### BY COMMERCE COMMISSION

Decision Also in Classification Case Against Roads—Decision Affects East and West Alike—Must Cancel Advanced Tariffs.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The interstate commerce commission has decided against the railroad in both rate and classification cases. The decision eagerly awaited by roads and shippers alike was handed down late yesterday afternoon.

Proposed advances in class freight rates in official classification territory aggregating among all the railways in the territory approximately \$27,000,000 a year, were disapproved by the commission.

In the case involving the increases by the railroads in western trunk territory commission was declined to approve the proposed advances in commodity rates.

The carriers in both cases are required to cancel on or before March 10 their advanced tariffs and restore their former rates, which are the rates now in effect. If this requirement is not complied with, the commission will issue a formal order suspending the proposed advances and putting into effect the existing rates for at least two years.

In the case of the railroad commission of Texas against the Atchafalaya, T. & Santa Fe railway and other carriers, known popularly as the southwestern rate case, the commission declined to disturb the commodity rates or the first class rates complained of. The defendants are ordered, however, to reduce to \$1.25 the second class rates, which were increased from \$1.21 to \$1.29. On the remaining classes the defendants are required to restore the rates in effect before the increased rates were published.

In brief, this is the disposition made by the interstate commerce commission of the most important cases ever brought to its attention. In a sense, the decisions were in the nature of a surprise to the railroad officials and other experts who had followed closely the proceedings, a majority of whom believed the commission would grant some increases to the western lines if not to the eastern.

After considering exhaustively the whole subject from every viewpoint, however, the commission could not see its way clear to grant any advance in rates, although it concedes that, in the case of some of the roads, an increased revenue is needed. In what is known as the eastern case the commission was embarrassed by the admitted fact that several of the lines in the territory were paying good dividends upon existing rates, while other carriers in the same territory were barely able to make both ends meet—a few of them scarcely that.

In the western case the carriers entered a powerful plea for increased revenue in order that they might have additional money to put into improvements and betterments, which would enable them to handle with the greater facility the constantly increasing traffic of the country. The same argument was advanced in support of the proposed advances in official classification territory; but commissioner Prouty, who wrote the opinion in the eastern case, says:

"This argument does not appeal to us. We doubt the practical difficulty suggested (that of obtaining by loan sufficient money to finance the roads) and were it true, it is not apparent that the general public should stand responsible for mistakes which have been made in financing these railroad systems."

Both the eastern and western cases were brought to the public attention in the spring of 1910.

In withholding approval of the proposed advances, the commission

## DOCTORS FAILED TO HELP HER

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Pound, Wis.—"I am glad to announce that I have been cured of dyspepsia and female troubles by your medicine. I had been troubled with both for fourteen years and consulted different doctors, but failed to get any relief. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier I can say I am a well woman.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills, and suffering women owe it to themselves to at least give this medicine a trial. Proof is abundant that it has cured thousands of others, and why should it not cure you?

If you want special advice write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., U.S.A. It is free and always helpful.

posed increases, the commission holds and its decision in both the eastern and western cases was unanimous—that the carriers did not sustain what the law imposes upon them, i. e., the burden of proof that absolute necessity existed for the advances proposed.

In his elaborate discussion of the eastern case, Commissioner Prouty says that "The railroad rates of this country have not been constructed as a rule upon any scientific basis, and this is especially true of the interstate rates."

He points out that the rates have been put into effect without special inquiry as to the amount of revenue they might produce or as to the burden the particular commodity affected by the rate ought to bear.

"It might not follow," the opinion says, "even though we were of the opinion that those carriers entitled to additional revenue, that they ought to obtain it from an advance of these particular rates."

It is laid down as a principle that "no general advance in rates should be permitted until carriers have exhausted every reasonable effort toward economy in their business" and the opinion is expressed that railroad operators have not given to this subject the attention which it deserves.

After analyzing thoroughly the financial and operating methods of several important eastern railroads, including the Pennsylvania and the New York Central, the opinion concludes:

"It seems plain that they have not sustained the burden which the statute casts upon them of justifying the proposed advanced rates, insofar as that justification depends upon necessity for greater net revenues."

## CALL ON PRESIDENT FOR TARIFF FACTS

Senator Cummins Wants Information Before Acting on Reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 24.—That a determined effort will be made on the floor of the Senate to amend the McCall bill to carry out the Canadian reciprocity agreement and that the agreement will receive the support of a considerable number of Republicans both regulars and insurgents became apparent soon after the Senate convened yesterday.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, the insurgent, offered a resolution calling upon the president to send to the Senate all tables and statistics gathered by the tariff board bearing upon articles which enter into the trade between Canada and the United States, whether covered by the pending agreement or not. After a brief discussion it was adopted.

## GARDINER ACQUITTED OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Case Goes to Jury Without Argument on Either Side—Four Ballots by Jury.

New York, Feb. 24.—The state's first endeavor to make a criminal case out of alleged corruption in the attempted purchase of legislators' votes to defeat the anti-race setting bills three years ago collapsed late yesterday when former State Senator Frank J. Gardiner was declared not guilty of having offered a \$10,000 bribe to former Senator Otto G. Foelker. The case was tried in the supreme court, and it is understood the jury took four ballots, on the first of which four favored conviction. In the succeeding three ballots, the minority gave way to an acquittal. Gardiner declared he was not surprised at the result. His wife and mother, who were present when the verdict was returned, embraced him.

A unique feature of the closing session of the trial was the suggestion of Max Steuer, Gardiner's counsel, that the case go to the jury without summing up by either the defense or the prosecution, to which prosecutor Charles Norton, Jr., agreed, and by unanimous vote of the jury the plan was carried out. It was a most unusual move in a trial of such importance.

The defendant was questioned for a good part of the session again yesterday, undergoing cross-examination and denying again and again that he had attempted to bribe Foelker. Justice Seabury in his charge pointed out that the jury should not consider any references to the \$300,000 "bribe" fund which it had been alleged was raised at a dinner of the race-track interests, but confine their minds to the question whether or not Foelker was offered a bribe by Gardiner.

He made it plain that in final analysis the issue largely resolved itself into a question of veracity between Foelker and Gardiner.

## GIRL PREVENTS MURDER

She Grapples Man with a Revolver and Prevents Killing of Children.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—In a struggle with Robert Braun in which a girl braved a magazine pistol and was beaten about the face until she was all but unconscious, the victim Wednesday night worsted her opponent and by a remarkable display of courage probably saved the lives of four children. The unequal fight occurred in the parlor of the home of George Eichner on East Illinois street, and Miss Emma Eichner, 18 years old, was the heroine. It began the instant that Braun, who was nursing fancied wrongs against Eichner, knocked at the door early in the evening and asked to be admitted. Miss Eichner seized his arms and tried to push the intruder back. Together they struggled until, reaching the parlor floor, Braun noticed the four children. Then he leveled his pistol at them and was about to fire. But the girl released her grip on his other arm and with both hands forced the muzzle of the weapon towards the ceiling as Braun fired. Unable to bring the pistol into play, Braun beat the girl until blood flowed from half a dozen wounds in her face. But she stubbornly clung to him. Again and again he fired, but to no purpose. Finally the girl clogged, and while he was examining it Miss Eichner pushed him out of the front door and leaked it. Braun then rushed to the tailor shop of an acquaintance, Joseph Stumpf, shot him in the shoulder and in the hand, and was about to fire a third time when once more the girl clogged him. He drew another weapon from his pocket, but it missed fire. While examining it, he shot one of his own fingers off. He then abandoned his attack, visited a doctor's office and was arrested while his injury was being treated. Braun will be held in jail pending an examination into his mental condition.

## Why we advertise Lenox Soap.

We hope, by advertising, to induce thousands of women, who have never used Lenox Soap, to give it a trial.

If we can do that, the advertising will pay; for a woman who buys one cake of Lenox Soap and gives it a fair trial, is almost certain to keep on buying it.



**Lenox Soap—**  
"Just fits the hand"

## Magazine Review.

### Our Comedy of Bad Manners.

Walter Prichard Eaton, writing in the February American Magazine, deplors the lack of good manners on the stage to-day. He claims few of our American actors appear or act like gentlemen. He says:—

"All of us who care for the amenities of life, who esteem correct deportment in its proper place, who are charmed by grace and distinction and hurt by its absence from plays where it belongs, have suffered only too often from the prevalent bad manners of the American theatre. For these bad manners, of course, the type of drama that such playwrights as Edgar Selwyn, George M. Cohan, James Forbes, George Ade are writing is not alone responsible, though its popularity has undoubtedly tended to encourage the more flippant side of the players and to discourage the assiduous cultivation of correct deportment, of good manners. Our present stage managers are a contributory cause. They do not—and too many of them cannot—instruct the players in carriage and deportment, nor insist upon correct speech and graceful bearing. The producing managers, also, are to blame, because in the first place, most of them mount more plays than can possibly be reproduced with proper attention and rehearsal, and in the second place because they are themselves too often quite blind to the charm of good manners and the value of distinction. Finally—and in the last analysis chiefly—we, the public, are to blame, because we ourselves place too little emphasis on charm and distinction in our judgment of the players (as in our judgment of our fellow men), esteeming some too highly who lack these graces, esteeming the few who possess them not enough, and in general showing too little vigorous insistence in our drama on a final note of style, of elegance, of good breeding."

### Sweating for Money's Sake.

Conspicuous in the throng upon the decks of the Kaiser Wilhelm II while she was being laboriously warped into her berth at Hoboken one day last September were fifteen dignified matrons. At last they tried to look dignified, but realizing that they were conspicuous, and being still more distressingly aware of the reason therefor, they made rather a poor list of it. For all the fifteen were swathed in ostentatiously new Persian lamb coats which would have been admirable garments for an Arctic winter excursion, and yet it was a grilling hot day. The seasons keep fashionably late hours in New York, spring lingering into summer and summer lapsing over into autumn.

At the imminent risk of sunstroke, the fifteen kept their new fur coats closely buttoned throughout the wearisome time that it takes to moor a big steamer. Perspiration streamed down their red faces as they staggered down the gang plank, and distributing themselves among the littered sections of the torrid deck began the vigil of the baggage. By the time her trunks were all assembled ready for the customs examination, the lucky one was on the point of collapse. When asked to acknowledge her signature on her declaration, she could only gasp and nod her head. The inspector to whom the document was handed glanced at it, then at the new Persian lamb coat.

"That is a handsome coat you have on, madam," he remarked, seemingly bent on making conversation.

"Yes, I think it is rather fetching," murmured the melting one, finding her voice again, for no woman is over too far gone to rise to a neatly turned compliment.

"It has the real Persian cut. You must have purchased it abroad."

"Oh, yes! You can't get such furs at home."

"I see you forgot to include it in your declaration."

"Why, I'm wearing it. Don't you see? I'm wearing it."

"That makes no difference whatever. You will observe that the law distinctly says that only one hundred dollars' worth of goods purchased abroad may be admitted duty free. If you will kindly step to the desk, madam, I think you

will be allowed to amend your declaration."

No thermometer would have recorded that matron's temperature when she realized that she had sweated in vain, and that she must pay \$130 in duty before she could take her prize away. Her impotent rage was scarcely assuaged by the knowledge that each of the other fourteen were making the same discovery in other parts of the dock. There are times when misery is too much engrossed with its own unhappiness to care whether it has company or not.—From "Making the Tourist Honest," in March Technical World Magazine.

### The Great Express Monopoly.

A writer in the March American Magazine calls public attention to a gigantic monopoly which for years has been fattening on unheard of profits wrung from the people by the exercise of usurped privileges. This monopoly is that controlled by the great express companies, six of whom execute 90 per cent. of the country's express business. Mr. Atwood, the author of the article, shows that these companies by agreements between themselves, have never entered into competition with each other, and rates, arbitrarily determined, are never cut. Mr. Atwood wants to know why the U. S. post office runs at a loss and why the express companies have repeatedly declared enormous dividends to their stockholders. Speaking of the entire lack of competition between the express companies, Mr. Atwood writes:—

"At first thought there would appear to be competition among the different companies on one occasion at least, that is, when a railroad contract expires. But unfortunately there is competition only as to which company will pay the railroads most for the privilege. Consequently the bigger the payment the more the public must be charged to enable the express company to make the large profits to which it is accustomed. Indeed, the public is better off when there is least expiration of contracts, for the railroads are demanding more each year from the express companies. Formerly the railroads did not expect more than 40 per cent. of the gross receipts; where the business was heavy, whereas now 55 and 57½ per cent. are the customary percentage for a choice contract."

### World's Highest Liner.

Some day next July a skyscraper will come floating up Ambrose channel, the Narrows and the North river to her berth at the new Chelsea docks in New York. For they are building sea going skyscrapers these days, and they are doing pretty well at it, considering.

As a starter it may be said that the length of the Olympic, 882 feet 6 inches, is 182 feet greater than the height of the Metropolitan tower in New York, the tallest structure on the continent, and four times the height of the Dunker Hill monument; and yet any one who has toiled up the steps to the top of Boston's proudest landmark will feebly agree that it is not to be sneezed at. Also the length of the Olympic and her sister ship, the Titanic, launched in February, 1911, is twice the height of the dome of St. Peter's in Rome and equals the total drop of the famous Bridal Veil falls in Yosemite valley. Placed end to end beside the Brooklyn bridge these two ships would completely span the East river and extend over the shore one hundred feet on each side. In short the Olympic is 97 feet 6 inches longer than the Manhattan and Luntania, is 92 feet six inches wide over all, and 94 feet wide over the boat deck. From the boat deck to the bottom of the keel is 97 feet; from the top of the captain's house to the bottom of the keel is 105 feet six inches, and from the top of the funnels to the bottom of the keel, 175 feet. There are eleven steel decks and fifteen watertight bulkheads.

The launching of the Olympic alone cost more than enough to build a fine steamship. More than six hundred steers died merely to make her path into the water smooth, for twenty-two tons of tallow were used to grease the ways. Many a Belfast waterman made a modest little fortune (judged by a Belfast waterman's standard) picking up the floating tallow after the launch. The tallow, however, was too trivial an item for serious consideration when compared with the rest of the bill.—From "Olympic, Greatest of Steamships," in March Technical World Magazine.

## SPECIAL OFFER TO WOMEN

All Are Urged to Join New Health Movement Just Begun

In accordance with the suggestion of some of the good women of this city who have experienced the wonderful effects following the use of Palm Vine in the special troubles of their sex, D. F. Davis, the reliable druggist, has decided to sell this remedy on the "no cure no pay" plan.

In order to interest a large number of women quickly in this new health treatment, which cures by natural and scientific means, without the use of alcohol, he will give a regular 50c box of Sanative Tablets absolutely free with every package of Palm Vine.

All women are urged to take advantage of this offer to-day. It is a great chance for the mothers, daughters, sisters and wives of Barre and near by towns to get health and strength at a trifling sum, with no risks whatever of paying out money without return.

## SHAWMUT RUBBERS

NOT MADE BY A TRUST



Double the wear where the wear comes

For Sale By

Homer Fitts Co., Barre.  
J. K. Lynde Co., Williamstown.  
W. H. Miles Co., Granvilleville.  
C. C. Robie, East Barre.

Ricker Bros., Groton.  
L. P. Hight, West Topsham.  
H. D. McCrillis, Marshfield.